

at the edges.

P. mudumalaiensis sp. nov. differs from all the *Puntius* species known so far. However, it is related to *P. melanostigma* in body shape and the lateral band. But it can be easily differentiated by its lesser number of predorsal and lateral transverse rows of scales (7-8 and 5/3 in *P. melanostigma* whereas in *P.*

mudumalaiensis it is 9-10 and 5 1/2 / 3 1/2 respectively. The dorsal spot is also absent in *P. melanostigma*

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A NEW SPECIES AND A NEW RECORD OF THE REMARKABLE GENUS *DELISLEA* GIRAULT (HYMENOPTERA: PTEROMALIDAE) FROM THE ORIENTAL REGION¹

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(With three text-figures)

A new species of *Delislea* Girault from *Apanteles taragamae* Wilkinson is described and illustrated. It is compared with the only other known species, viz. *D. pattersoni* Girault.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Delislea* Girault (subfamily Pteromalinae) is represented only by the type species, *D. pattersoni* Girault 1936 from Australia. It is close to *Isoplatoides* Girault, but differs from it in having a propodeum with distinct nucha and a striate clypeus with two small teeth separated by a narrow emargination (Boucek 1988). This is the first time that this genus is reported from the Oriental region.

This hyperparasitoid emerged from the cocoon of the braconid wasp, *Apanteles taragamae* Wilkinson, parasitic on *Opisina arenosella* Walker at Kallada, near Kayamkulam, Kerala.

Abbreviations used: EL-Eye length, EW-Eye width, FI-Funicle segment, MS-Malar space, MV-Marginal vein, OOL-Oculo-ocellar line, PMV-Postmarginal vein, POL-Postocellar line, SMV-Submarginal vein, STV-Stigmal vein.

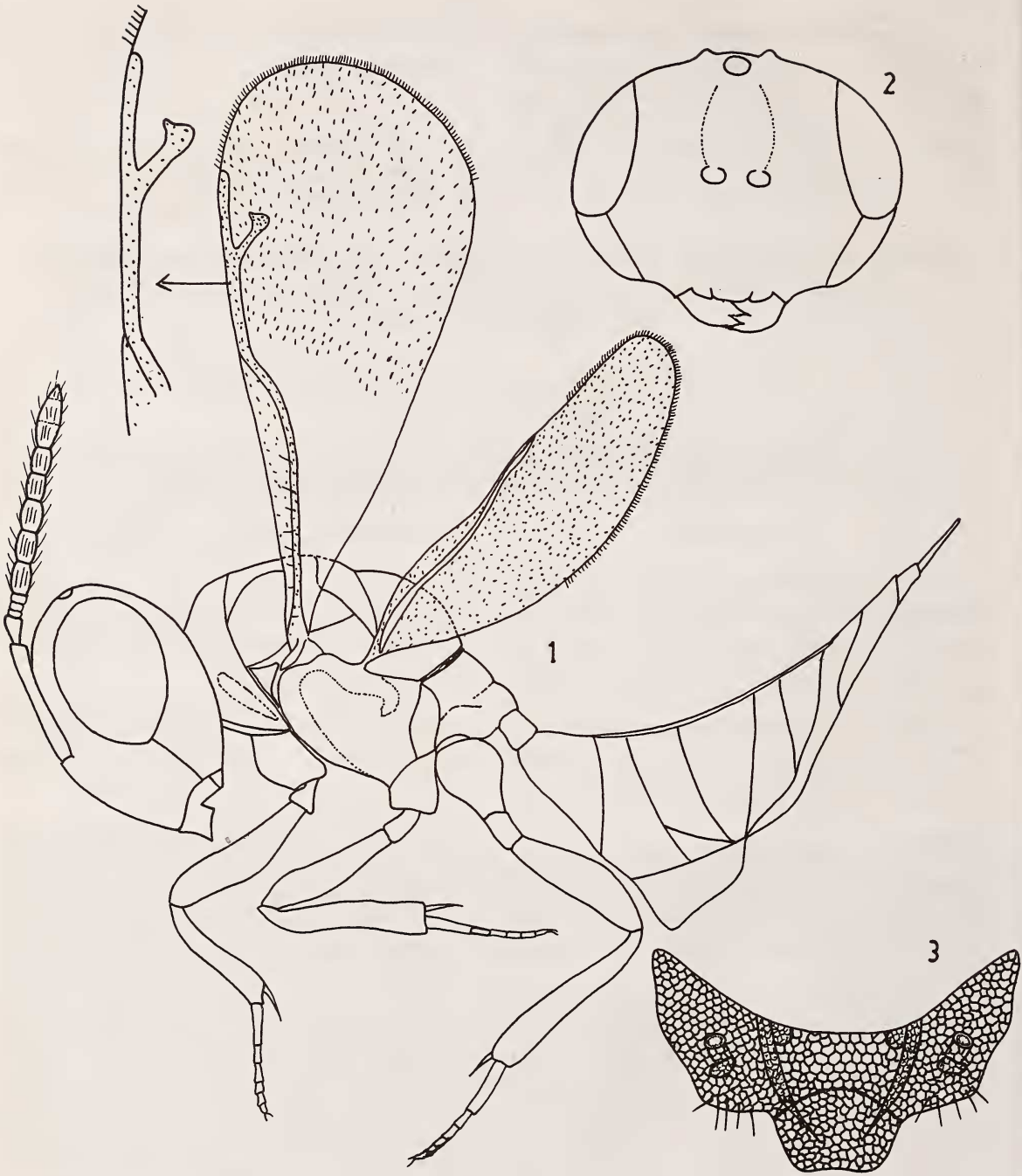
***Delislea rahimani* sp. nov.** (Figs. 1-3).

FEMALE: Length: 2.72 mm. Body shining black; antennae and legs pale brownish yellow; mandibular teeth dark red; ocelli white, mid-coxa and gaster brown.

Head (Fig. 2) wider than long 27: 20; sculpture reticulate; clypeus longitudinally striate; mandibles large, left tooth 3 (right could not be seen since it is hidden by left tooth); clypeal margin with two small teeth separated by a narrow emargination; malar grooves distinct, MS: EL-8.5: 13; eyes oval, inner margin diverging, EL: EW-13: 9.5; frons 2x the width of eye; scrobes form a shallow depression, not reaching anterior ocellus, its margins blunt; antennae inserted above level of lower margin of eye orbit, slightly towards clypeal margin than to anterior ocellus; toruli separated from each other by about 0.68 of width of eye. Antenna (Fig. 1) short, filiform, antennal formula 11353; scape slender, elongated, almost reaching anterior ocellus; pedicel 0.83 of FI1; funicle segments longer than wide, FI1-FI3 almost equal, FI4-FI5 equal, club 3-segmented, pointed at apex, slightly longer than FI4 and FI5 combined. Antennal meas-

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Figs. 1-3. *Delislea rahimani* Narendran & Anil sp. nov., female
1. Entire, lateral view, 2. Head, frontal view, 3. Propodeum, dorsal view.

TABLE 1
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN *D. pattersoni* GIRAULT AND *D. rahimani* SP. NOV.

<i>D. pattersoni</i> Girault	<i>D. rahimani</i> sp. nov.
Legs, except fore and hind coxae and scape, are red	Legs, except hind coxae and scape, are pale brownish yellow.
F11 is longer than rest of the funicle segments	F11-F13 are equal.
Scape is 0.35 of rest of antenna	Scape is 0.45 of rest of antenna.
PMV is 0.95 of MV and STV is 0.56 of PMV	PMV is 0.77 of MV and STV is 0.64 of PMV.

urements: scape-1.00, pedicel-0.25, F11-0.30, F12-0.30, F13-0.30, F14-0.25, F15-0.25, club 0.55; ocelli large, OOL: POL-4.50 : 3.00; vertex smoothly rounded into occiput.

Thorax with reticulate sculpture, clothed with sparse, white hairs; pronotal collar ecarinate, its hind margin smooth, horizontal, its lateral corner sharp, protruding because of a furrow on the lateral panel of pronotum; notauli groove-like anteriorly, posteriorly faintly indicated, not reaching trans-sutal line; lateral corner of mesoscutal scapula narrow, with a depression and with raised margins; axilla widely separated with a small round pit at the base of antero-lateral corner below scapula, its outer margin carinate; frenum not indicated; propodeum (Fig. 3) similarly sculptured as rest of thorax, without a median carina, with a distinct nucha, plical furrow strongly curving towards median line but disappears before reaching middle, a shallow depression present behind spiracle; prepectus short, triangular, reaching base of tegula; macropterous, forewing (Fig. 1) hyaline, PMV 0.77 of MV, STV 0.64 of PMV. Relative measurements of veins-SMV: MV: PMV: STV-43: 18 :14: 9; hind tibia with a single spur.

Gaster dorsally collapsing, smooth and shining, slightly longer than thorax (38: 34); petiole short, subquadrate; 1st tergite largest, its anterior margin laterally produced forwards and reflexed outwards, hind margin convex; tergites 2-5 subequal, hind margins more or less entire; 6th and 7th tergites narrow apically; ovipositor sheaths slightly exerted.

MALE: Unknown.

Holotype: Female. INDIA: Kerala, Kallada (Kayamkulam), Coll. K. Chandrasekharan, 16 February 1990 from *Apanteles taragamae* Wilkinson.

This new species differs from the only other known species *D. pattersoni* Girault in colour and relative measurements of antennal segments and wing veins (Table 1).

The new species is named after Dr. U.C. Abdurahiman, for his contributions to the study of parasitoids affecting *Opisina arenosella* Walker. The holotype is kept in the collections of the Department of Zoology, University of Calicut. (Register No. N-8691).

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